

## Ancient and Modern Greek

By William Price, a Learned Linguist  
and Theologian of Pennsylvania.

PRAY me to note certain popularacies with regard to ancient  
and modern Greek.

1. Greek is a dead language of time to study Greek;  
it has no relation to current events.

2. Greek is a severely learned language; only those scholars  
can read the Grecian classics; and he who proves his  
text from Gospel sources is a very deep student.

3. Modern Greek is a vernacular patois which cannot  
be understood by any part of the world.

I believe this is a fair statement of the case, and perhaps

it is also fair to give credit to those who are on the

side of caste equation.

The pertinent facts are these: First, the continuity between ancient and modern Greek has never been broken. To begin with, its cultivated forms have been preserved and are still solidly maintained by the Church; upon "Hellenistic" or Almandine Greek for a substantial basis, first in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, then in the New Testament Scriptures, Patriarchal writings, liturgies and ecclesiastical manuals without end. In the second place, there has been the unbroken oral use of Greek by Greeks, whatever their ethnic and historic modifications, in the Roman era down to contemporary times. In the third place, contemporary Athens and the now civilized kingdom of Hellas with its two thousand years of history and cultivated genuine Greek language with all its characteristic flexibility of ancient Greek, its best; nor is there any harder, more difficult, or more abstruse construction, separation to be drawn between them. Your clever sophomores in the classics will have no particle of difficulty in reading at sight the Septuagint, Gospel, and Eastern Church Greek, nor will it puzzle them to scan modern Greek news-paper with but a few preliminary tips upon idiomatic small points.

Now, on the Church side alone, would not a practical course in Eastern Greek at Athens, for Western theological students, both immensely facilitate their professional studies and likewise go far to remove the traditionally stupefied barriers between Christendom East and its Western "dispersion"?

On the State side, furthermore, it requires no uncommon geographic version to perceive in sum that the versatile medium of modern Greek is a working language key of the fittest Yale key patent, as between the Turk, the Bear, the Sphinx and several great eagles; especially, Niagara's bald one.

## What is Culture?

By Mrs. M. C. Coriover.

CULTURE is threefold—of the body, of the mind and of the soul. True culture is the coming up of each of these different parts of our being to the highest attainment of which it is capable, and uniting them in one person. Body culture consists of purity and cleanliness; if it has attained the graces of a Chesterfield and the learning of a Macaulay, yet did not keep our teeth brushed or our fingernails tidy we would be lacking in culture.

Mental cultivation helps to make the equipment; the object of all mind training is to perfect the memory, that we may be able to apply knowledge to the needs of the hour. Mere reading is of importance because it enlarges our ideas and refines our taste; but it does not give us power, study does that. We must work diligently for power. It has been truly said that genius may lack culture. Even though we know all historical, literary and scientific facts, yet if we forget to speak the king word when it is needed or to do a helpful deed to aid a weary one, then is our well trained memory in vain. And because our Father looks at our motives, and because we may do the right thing from a wrong motive, so is a true heart one of the most important factors of culture. Moral self-culture consists in training the will to decide according to the decree of an enlightened conscience.

The gauge of our culture should be the heart of life. It may be easy to be courteous to strangers or to the poor; it should be just as easy to treat those of the home circle with the same consideration. There cannot be any ingrained gentility which does not exhibit itself at home. It is there that we show how much genuine culture there is in the heart.

## Hunter's History of America and the Orient.

By William Garrett Brown.

In these early steps, our statesmen, our seamen, and our diplomats had indeed done well. They had made a remarkable demonstration of wisdom, tact, and peaceful methods in dealing with strange peoples and strange civilizations. They had served our own interests, widened our influence, and promoted the world's welfare, without injustice or rapacity, and without war. But we did not yet, in any but a strained sense, look out upon the Pacific and face across to Asia. Between the great mass of the American people and the Pacific coast there were two thousand miles of still unoccupied plains and mountains. Western civilization could never pervade "Cathay" by way of the pony express; and if it followed the route around the Horn, then America had little or no advantage over Europe in the race. It was, in fact, the life in a vast Asiatic commerce, like the earlier dream of Columbus, which had chiefly inspired the first advocates of a railway across the continent; and while Seward was now and then stealing this from his important business with Europe to smooth with his diplomacy our path across the ocean and open for us the gates of the east, two bands of men, living in tents of canvas, marching every day to their work to the tap of the drum, and moving slowly, day by day, the one westward from the Missouri, the other eastward from the coast toward some point of meeting, were doing that which diplomacy could not do, that without which Seward's dream could come no faster than the dream of Columbus. They were making a way, a practical and material highway, for that advance of our civilization westward to the Pacific which must be preliminary to the final contact of east and west continents here and islands.—From the Atlantic.

## The Good Old Times.

By Henry Watterson.

TAKE no stock in the lamentation of the sentimentalists about what they call "the good old times." There is a deal of stuff and nonsense trolled off on this text. Every man over fifty who is not prostrate with age, is a "gentleman of the old school." We need but turn to the English satirists from Fielding to Thackeray to learn that all the essential ingredients of Vanity Fair had their existence one or two hundred years ago.

Indeed, in those days there were more nature and coarser fibre there were lively funns. In more refined haunts there were lower dramatic personae upon the stage, there was bawdry play for the individual. I confess that I like a little blood in mine. Success, even in wickedness, has never quite its own. But the world is to blame if it is everrefined to the point where it finds it falls inevitably betwixt the three-legged stool of a very false philosophy and the high-backed chair of a very ill-judged perversity, with consequences sometimes serious and always humiliating.

Restaurant Life at Sea.

Some pleasing novelties in sea travel have been introduced in the steamer "Arizona," which will carry mails and passengers between England, Portugal, and South America for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The dining saloon is civilizing like a West End restaurant. Small tables to seat four, six, or eight, will be served all the evening. In fact, the dining room continues the service of food all day long, while special dinners can be arranged for the most fastidious and luxurious. The barrier between the smoking-room and the drawing-room after dinner is

part broken down by the institution of a "social hall," where the ladies and the "social men" will be seated at a

table in the lounge of an hotel. Games will be introduced for those who like to pay £200 each for a passage across the

## Russians Now in a Hole

Japan Materially Modifies Terms of Peace Proposition

## FOREGOES QUESTION OF INDEMNITY

Envoy Komura Will Offer Envoy With a Waiver of the Claim to Reimbursement for the Cost of the War and Will Propose to Refer to Arbitration the Amount to be Paid

Japan for Evacuating the Northern Half of Sakhalin.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—Tuesday morning Baron Komura, acting upon instructions received from Tokio as a result of Monday's meeting of the cabinet and elder Statesmen under the direct presidency of the Emperor of Japan, submitted to Mr. Witte a new basis of compromise, and that compromised it is firmly believed, will insure peace.

The revelation contained in the announcement that President Roosevelt had already informed Emperor Nicholas, through Ambassador Meyer, that Japan was ready to waive the question

of indemnity and submit the price to be paid for the northern half of Sakhalin to the judgment of a mixed commission but prepared the way for Japan's back down upon the main issue.

It had met with denials high and low. It was declared to be impossible and incredible. The Japanese declined to admit it and the Russians said they had no confirmation. Mr. Witte intimated strongly that St. Petersburg has not apprised him to any such action by the President. There was even a disposition to ridicule the idea of arbitrating the price of half of the islands.

Nevertheless, on all hands it was admitted if Japan took this position, the ground was cut out from under Czar Nicholas.

**RESPONSIBILITY NOW RUSSIA'S.**

Mr. Witte, by consummate skill in conceding all the demands of Japan involving the real issues of the war, had maneuvered his adversaries into a position where, unless they abandoned the claim for indemnity, they could be held responsible for continuing the war for money.

The Japanese, by now forgoing the demand for indemnity, practically turn the tables upon Russia and shift the burden back to her shoulders if she does not consent to submit a minor issue to the impartial judgment of a tribunal. Mr. Witte publicly dissent

vigorously from the proposition, and their will still be a struggle with Pe

re the price of half of the islands.

While tobacco cutting and curing

have been in progress for some time,

there is some that is just about ripe

in the western districts. The crop

is opening generally throughout the State, and picking is in progress in many sections, but more common in the east and central districts.

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While turnip planting is still in pro-

gress, some have come up, and a good

yield is expected. White and sweet

potatoes, buckwheat, cow peas, water-

melons are all doing well. In general

the fruit crop is a failure, the fruit

rotting and falling to the ground but a few report apples and peaches

plentiful. Fodder and hay have been

greatly injured by the rains in all

parts of the State. Fodder stripping

is under way in all sections, and in

places there is lots of hay unclew

weather being unfavorable.

Rain reported, Raleigh 0.81;

Goldsboro 0.34; Greensboro 0.92;

Lumberton 0.26; New Bern 0.62; Wel-

lond 1.94.—A. H. Thiesen, Section

Director.

**A Fruit Fair.**

Asheville, Special.—Representatives

from the fruit-growing sections of

western North Carolina met here last

week to discuss the advisability and

desirability of holding an apple fair

in Asheville this fall. At the con-

clusion of an interesting meeting it

was decided to hold the fair from

September 20 to October 1, under the

auspices of the Asheville board of

health.

North State News.

The Loray Mill has brought to Gas-

tonia about 100 people this week to

work in the mills. There were two car-

loads of them. They came from Ashe-

ville, the seat of commerce of North

Carolina.

**A Fruit Fair.**

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Dr. Porter,

State health officer and assistant sur-

geon of the Marine Hospital Service,

who is here expressed the opinion that

yellow fever is not likely to spread

in New Orleans as it has in the past, but

he does not believe the disease will be

entirely stamped out before cold weather

comes.

Dr. Porter said: "The time to com-

men work to eradicate the mosquito

and to clean up the city.

Elizabeth plantation one death.

Hanson City, four cases and

one death.

St. Rose two cases.

Port Barrow, two cases.

Ninth ward of Jefferson parish one

case.

Lake Providence, three cases.

Gulfport, three cases.

Mississippi City, no new cases.

The Southern Pacific Railroad at

the request of the State board of

health, has put on a special coach for

the accommodation of people traveling

between infected points.

It will be run every other day.

Quite a controversy has developed

between City Health Officer Keene

and Dr. Joseph Holt, at one time

president of the State Board of health.

Dr. Holt, in the course of an address

before a meeting, passed some severe

strictures on the city health board.

Who, when he heard the report of the

address, in the morning papers, wrote

him, asking if he had made a rather

warm reply.